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## Kabul Times (June 12, 1963, vol. 2, no. 86)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +21°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-35 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Panir Cine-  
ma; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, NO. 86

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1963 (JOWZA 21, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Kandahar Fruit Canning & Preserving Factory Opens

### Af. 62 Million Plant Built Through Czechoslovak Grant

KANDAHAR, June 12.—The new Fruit Preserving and Canning Factory in Kandahar was opened by Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Mohammad Sidik, the Governor of Kandahar, local Heads of Departments, Haji Mohammad Rafiq, Chief of the workers of the factory, prominent citizens of Kandahar, Mr. Farhang, the Chief of the Department of Industries at the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister of Planning drew attention to the importance of fruits in Afghanistan's exports and the worldwide fame enjoyed by fruits grown in Afghanistan.

He said that although the quality of Afghan fruits have been maintained by horticulturists, still it was imperative to make Afghan fruit more presentable in foreign markets.

He also drew attention to the rapid progress being made by the development and reconstruction plans and projects in all parts of Afghanistan. "These developments", he said "together with the social and political changes being instituted under the guidance of our beloved Monarch will lead to the prosperity and happiness of our people and country and bring us closer to our national aims and aspirations".

The Minister expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries in this regard and thanked the Government of Czechoslovakia for the friendly assistance given by it for setting up the Factory and considered it as another step towards further consolidation of relations between the two countries.

Dr. Jan Cech, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in his speech expressed pleasure at the fruitful results of the efforts jointly made by Czech and Afghan experts and hoped that friendship between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan would be further strengthened by this venture.

Mr. Ehsanulla Mayaur, the Engineer-in-Charge of the project also presented a brief history of the Factory, work on which, he said, was begun in 1959. The Factory covers an area of approximately 26 acres and has a capacity of processing, canning, sorting, dehydrating and preserving 32,000 tons of fruits per annum.

It has been built with credits granted by the Government of Czechoslovakia, costing 62 million Afghanis.

## Another Nationalist Imprisoned By Pakistan

KABUL, June 12.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mowlana Mohammad Shuaib, a prominent public figure of Dera-Ismailkhan was arrested on June 2 for alleged participation in the freedom movement.

Similarly, another 24 persons belonging to Peshawar and its suburbs were also taken into custody on June 4th.

## Hakimi Proposes To Set Industrial Bank In Herat

HERAT, June 12.—Karakul exports, the import of industrial machinery, establishment of an Industrial Development Bank in Herat by the local merchants, and assistance to the Afghan Red Crescent Society formed the agenda of a meeting held at the Governor's office on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, the Acting Governor of Herat, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and merchants participated in the discussions.

The Governor outlined the programme of the Government, which, he said, wanted to implement economic and social development projects and raise the standard of living of the people. These projects, Mr. Hakimi continued, cannot be given practical shape without joint efforts on the part of the Government and the people.

He stressed the need for increased exports of Karakul pelts, procurement of industrial machinery to improve the quality of products and ways and means of helping the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The local traders assured the Governor of their full support for and co-operation with the Government in its development plans.

According to a Bakhtar report, the recommendations made at this meeting will be carried out at another meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

Another item says that Mr. Hakimi visited the local Poor Home on June 9th. He scrutinized the balance sheet of the Home's industrial receipts and expenditures during the past 12 years.

A carpet-weaving plant was set up by the Government at the Home in 1951 with a capital of Af. 180,000.

Mr. Hakimi discussed with the Board of Directors of the Home ways and means of investing more profitably the funds available to the Home and the need for expanding existing facilities.

A Committee was also formed to prepare a basic plan for this purpose and forward it to the Governor for a detailed scrutiny.

## German Envoy Receives Order Of Sardar Aala

KABUL, June 12.—His Majesty the King has granted the Order of Sardar Aala for Dr. Schmidt Horix the outgoing Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Court of Kabul.

The Medal was presented to the Ambassador by Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday morning.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS BOOKS TO KABUL UNIVERSITY

KABUL, June 12.—Mr. Antonov, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union presented to Kabul University yesterday a number of books on geology and apparatus for the laboratory of spectrography; the gift was received by Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, the Vice-President of the University.

Professor Dr. Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission and Mr. Elimov, the Soviet expert on spectrography, serving in Kabul University on a UNESCO grant, were also present.

Dr. Wardak expressed his pleasure on the assistance given by Soviet scientific institutions to Kabul University in recent years.

Professor Elimov also demonstrated the use of the apparatus presented.

## Observers Dispatch To Yemen Approved By Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, June 12, (AP).—The U.N. Security Council Tuesday gave Secretary-General U Thant a go-ahead to send U.N. observers to Yemen. The vote was 10 to 0 with one abstention, cast by the Soviet Union.

The Council adopted a resolution submitted by Morocco and Ghana noting with satisfaction that the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia had agreed to withdraw their forces from Yemen, and defray for two months the expenses of sending a 200-man observers team into the area to supervise the disengagement.

BAMIAN, June 12.—A village school for boys was opened at Sukker village in Puniar county on Monday. The local populace has donated an amount of Af. 27000 for furniture needed by the school.

## 2 Negroes Enter Alabama University After Kennedy Federalizes Guards

### WALLACE DEFIES STUDENTS IN PERSON BUT ATTEMPTS FAIL

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama, June 12, (AP).—The segregation barrier raised by Gov. George Wallace at the University of Alabama fell without a shot Tuesday.

Two negro students were enrolled under the protection of Alabama National Guardsmen (State Militia) called to the national colours by President Kennedy.

The fiery segregationist Governor of Alabama, who had made his promised threshold stand by barring the students Tuesday morning made no efforts resist the might invoked by the Federal Government after the student turnout.

He climbed into a car and rode away after commenting that it was a "bitter pill" for Alabama Guardsmen to have to enforce desegregation.

Beaten in Tuesday's quickly developing events, he nevertheless proclaimed:

"We are winning this fight because we are awakening the people of the nation to the trend toward military dictatorship...we must have no violence today or any day."

A few minutes after he made this statement at Foster Hall, the red brick, white-pillared registration building where he made his doorway stand Tuesday morning, the two Negroes quietly walked in with Federal officials and Marshals, paid their fees and registered.

Thus a last citadel of U.S. segregation fell. Alabama had been the only State in the Union without at least token integration of some public educational facilities.

With green-clad national guardsmen standing on the alert at Foster Hall, the registration of the Negroes came almost as an anti-climax.

Miss Vivian J. Malone, 20, wore a pink summer frock. James Hood, also 20, a psychology student, wore a dark suit and dark tie. Both looked poised and serious.

As they paid their fees, newsmen and photographers crowded around them. A group of students stood nearby, watching curiously and calmly.

"This is our first and final news conference," Mr. Hood said. "We are very happy our registration has taken place without incident. We hope to get down to our purpose—study."

Miss Malone said: "I'm glad registration is over and we can get down to studying. That's all we want to do here."

Then Federal officials hustled them off, toward a bookstore to get text books. They were to stay in University dormitories Tuesday night.

As Gov. Wallace left the Campus, white students set up a cheer.

Federalized Guardsmen from nearby areas rolled swiftly on to the Campus under orders from the Government in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Henry Graham informed Gov. Wallace it was his "sad duty" to report that the guard was now under Federal Control. It was then that Gen. Wallace made his "bitter pill" remark.

After receiving a salute from (Contd. on page 4)

## Every American Should Examine His Conscience

### Kennedy's Nationwide Speech On Alabama Events

WASHINGTON, June 12, (AP).—President Kennedy said Tuesday night with respect to the entry of Negroes to the University of Alabama under troop escort that he hopes "every American will stop and examine his conscience" about this and other incidents.

President Kennedy said there is in American cities "a rising tide of discontent that threatens the public safety."

President Kennedy addressed the nation by radio and television on a chain of events that wound up with the admission of two Negroes to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa under troop escort.

President Kennedy had commanded Alabama Gov. George Wallace to cease what the President called "unlawful obstructions" to admission of Vivian Malone and James Hood.

At the University of Alabama, the President said, the fate that two qualified Negroes were enrolled was due in large measure to the attitude of other students.

Mr. Kennedy first outlined the day's developments in Tuscaloosa, noting that Alabama National Guardsmen were necessary to force registration of two qualified Alabama residents "who happened to have been born Negro."

He praised the conduct of the students at the University of Alabama.

President Kennedy said he hoped that every American would stop and examine his conscience. He noted the nation was founded on the principle that all men are created equal, and said the country today is engaged in a world-wide struggle to see who will remain free.

## Fire In Khugyani Destroys 150 Houses, No Casualties Reported

KHUGYANI, Nangarhar, June 12.—Fire originating from the stove at one of houses here on Monday has burned down one hundred fifty houses. No casualties have been reported.

Khugyani is located some fifty miles from Jalalabad, the capital of this Eastern Province, on the slopes of Spin Ghar (mountain).

Fire brigade from Kabul was called for help to extinguish the blaze which was spreading for more than sixteen hours. Heavy winds were mainly blamed for the spread of the fire.

Security forces, students and



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 12, 1963

## TALKS IN MOSCOW

After almost five years of vain attempts the three nuclear powers have worked out a different approach to reach accord on a nuclear test ban treaty, by agreeing to hold high level talks in Moscow. The move has been met with universal acclaim. We hope that it will give fruitful results and it will not be just another meeting stumbled with rigid stands adopted by the participants.

Some observers have even speculated that the Moscow gathering, tentatively scheduled for July, might pave the way for a summit between the three nuclear powers. This, too, if appropriate preparations are made for it, will be a constructive move.

It should be admitted: that while important agreements have been reached on many points of a test ban treaty during talks held so far, the main obstacle to finalizing the treaty has been the question of on-site inspections. But, with the agreement of the Soviet Union in the beginning of this year for two or three such inspections annually, the two sides did in fact agree on the principle of the issue. Now they have to settle the arithmetic of the matter. While the Soviet Union has said that it will not go beyond what it has committed itself for, the Anglo-American stand has been not to agree on less than seven such inspections.

It is too early to predict at this juncture the result of the forthcoming talks. But the thing which we are sure of is that both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev are men greatly dedicated to the cause of world peace. They are both very well aware of the grave responsibility they have in preserving and strengthening the cause of world peace. It is clear that the real cause of not reaching agreement has been the lack of mutual trust between the two big powers. This has been so despite the fact that leaders of both the countries have hailed each other as men of peace and goodwill.

The announcement that talks

## ON SPEED OF POLITICAL CHANGE THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By B. YUSUFZAI

Perhaps it will be said that, the change is expected and in fact people being ignorant and always discontended, to lay foundation of a government is the unsteady opinion and uncertain humor of the people is to expose it to certain ruin; and no government will be able long to exist if the people may set up a new legislature whenever they take offense at the old one. To this I answer: Quite the contrary.

To question applicability of democracy is nothing new. Whether at times of John Locke or ours, questions are raised and doubts are nourished in people's minds. Now, it is asked can democracy flourish and with necessary speed to establish root in societies where hopes are high, literacy is low and political consciousness practically non-existent.

Some people in our society are fearful of dormant social forces which once unleashed would be hard to chain. Others are apprehensive of political upheavals in other developing countries and of its possible repercussion on our political movements and then there are others who are afraid of retaliatory actions of vested interests from within or without the society.

A society which is undergoing a slow down the rate of progress.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

PART III  
By KLAUS FERDINAND  
Danish Scientific Mission to  
Afghanistan 1953-55 and 1960

My studies have had two close related aims. Firstly, to give as detailed a description of all the basic elements which form the life and culture of certain Pakhtun tribes, and secondly, to try to get a better understanding of the fundamentals of nomadic cultures by analyzing the different forms of nomadism found in the country.

The detailed description forms the basis for grouping the tribes studied within culture groups or cultural areas, and by comparisons with other nomadic cultures to make a contribution to the study of nomadism. In short I think it is justified to divide the Pakhtun nomads in two big tribal groupings, the Ghiljai and the Duranni. This grouping is based on a variety of traits within the lives of these people, covering such different things as: dress, tents, camel saddles, division of labour between the sexes, marriage customs, tribal government in their language, in terminology and pronunciation etc. To try to account for these differences implies a very careful analysis, which is completely beyond my reach at present. Some of the differences may be accounted for by purely local factors, whereas others may reflect tribal movements and cultural influences in the course of history, which are not obvious at our present stage of study.

In this context I may mention, that I have put a special emphasis on the study of nomads dwellings, because they appear to be among the most particular of the black tents. The history of the black tent therefore is of special interest, and as good description from ancient sources is not available, only through a detailed analysis of all existing black tents, will we be able to reconstruct an outline of its history and development.

Within Afghanistan we find three different types, one among the Ghiljai of Eastern Afghanistan, one among the Duranni of Southern and Western Afghanistan, and finally a type among the Taimani of Ghor, who by their own tradition originally stem from the Kakar tribe. These three tent types are related in a number of details, but are in their structure quite different from each other. The Ghiljai tent has not been found near to be related to the Duranni tent, however. The Duranni tent, however, merges into a Baluchistan barrel-vaulted type, which in its turn extends over a larger area, including West and East Turkestan, and thus connected Tibet with the Near East. From historical sources we know the Indo-European speaking people once extended through Turkestan to the borders of China in the Kansu province. This was the position in the Han dynasty, approximately 2,000 years ago. Further we know, that black tents existed even before that time in the Near East. It is therefore, possible that Indo-Europeans were black tent dwellers, and that they at an early period culturally linked Tibet with the Near East. This connexion was then later broken off by the forward march of the Turkish and the Mongolian peoples, who almost pushed the Indo-Europeans out of Central Asia, and thus now we find in these regions only the round felt tent. It would then seem that the black tent is older than the yurt in Central Asia, and based on other arguments it also seems that the black tent as such is an older feature within nomadic cultures than the yurt. The history of the black tent therefore is of special interest, and as good description from ancient sources is not available, only through a detailed analysis of all existing black tents, will we be able to reconstruct an outline of its history and development.

Democracy has gone through many stages in many kinds. Its validity has been challenged and tested in days of peace and at times of war. Its opponents have appeared in many forms and under many names. They have adopted ideological and practical means of warfare for their purpose. They have branded and burdened democracy with failures originating from cultural and economic flaws of a system or of its people. But in the end it has been democracy that has won. This is what history teaches us.

One cannot deny, however, the influence of antidemocratic forces in slowing down the rate of progress. The problems of social and economic life is the problem of reconciling the conflicts of different persons and different groups. Justice cannot be achieved much less happiness by crushing a party to a conflict. Injustice remains, hatred mounts and suffering will never stop until cruelty gives birth to a child of its own destruction.

To be apprehensive means to be inactive, an unwanted unbarring state of affair. We are on the road to democracy guided by the sound leadership. Let us keep pace with the times.

The legislature is important also because it is the embodiment of the peoples wishes and aspirations; it is through this branch that the people can control the executive. In new countries having democratic constitutions, continued the article, legislation is in the hands of the Parliament which consists mainly of two chambers. In some cases members of both the houses and in others members of only one house are elected by the people.

Countries are divided in to two categories from the viewpoint of elections; those in which both men and women have the right to vote, and those in which only men can vote. In western democracies women were given the right to vote mainly after the second world war; but with the development of societies and the continuous struggle on the part of the fair sex this right is being recognized progressively throughout the world.

On executive the article said that this constituted in some cases only the Cabinet and in others all officials of the Government—civil and military. The legal definition of the term, however, said the article, is "government", which is entrusted with the task of the application of laws passed by the legislative body. In certain cases the executive can propose new legislation to the legislative body, which may either be accepted or rejected by the latter.

The judicial is entrusted with the task of punishing the defaulters of law. This constitute judges. Modern judges should not only be acquainted with the peculiarities of the law and customs in their own countries but should also be well versed in international law and the customs prevailing in the neighbouring and other countries as well. The authority of judges vary in different countries. In Britain, for instance, said the article, the judges are to apply only the legislation of the Parliament whereas in the United States, judges of the supreme court can overrule the decisions of the Congress and act quite contrary to them. In all countries, however, judges are guaranteed full immunity; once elected they cannot be fired unless they commit a crime or resign of their own accord.

Others attending the meeting were Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lapin and Pakistani Ambassador Arshad Hussein.

## KHRUSHCHEV MEETS

## SIR ZAFRULLA KHAN

MOSCOW, June 12. (AP).—Soviet Premier Khrushchev and U.N. General Assembly President Mohammed Zafulla Khan met in the Kremlin Tuesday and had "a friendly talk," the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

The Agency did not disclose what the two discussed. But it said the meeting was requested by the Pakistani official.

## Radio Kabul Programme

## WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-43-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
and light music, alternating  
weeks.

## Air Services

## THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

KABUL—HERAT  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50

ARRIVALS:  
HERAT—KABUL  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

T.M.A.  
KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
TEHRAN—KABUL  
Dep. 5 am Arr. 12-00 noon

KABUL—TEHRAN  
Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 16-15

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 26121-26122  
Police 26677-21122  
Traffic 26126-26626  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Parsa Phone No. 24222  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23329

## New U.S. Vehicles To Explore "Inter Space"



Exploration of outer space is advancing steadily, but man still has meager knowledge of "inner space"—the vast area under the seas that covers nearly three-quarters of the globe. To find out more about it, United States scientists are planning an extensive underwater research program. Several vehicles have been designed to permit more accurate charting of the ocean

expanses, to study life and mineral wealth beneath the sea and to permit oceanographers to probe the sea's influence on climate. Three vehicles of particular interest, now being built or tested, are Deepstar, Seapup and Aluminant, shown here in drawings.

An artist shows how men

will travel undersea in Deepstar. While an observer looks through a thick Plexiglas porthole, the pilot guides the craft by means of three echo sounders designed to detect obstacles. Arms extending from the vehicle will carry mechanical "hands" and lighting equipment, remotely controlled by the crew.

## A SENSATIONAL FINDING

On May 10th, 1963, Mohammad Kassem, a pupil of the Royal Afghan Nejat High-School, shot a bird in the neighbourhood of his native village Nowabad-Bagrami (East of Kabul). The peculiarity of his booty is, that it was an individually marked wild animal; around the left tarsus it had a light aluminium ring, stamped with a number.

In the beginning, checking was not easy, because the bird had literally lost its head. It is a wagtail (Motacilla flava beema). The breeding ground of the subspecies beema is Western Siberia. The remarkable thing is that its ring comes not from there. It is an Indian ring. This wagtail has been ringed by an Indian ornithologist on February 2, 1963 at Edanad, Chengannur, Alleppy District, Kerala. The small bird (total length 16.5 cm) thus had needed maximal 97 days, to cover the enormous distance of at least 3000 Km. Obviously it was on the return flight to its breeding ground in Western Siberia, which it must have left last autumn (1962). According to that South India is its winter quarters.

People, who are attentive and interested in birds are able to recognize birds as migrating ones even though that they wear no rings. Thus for instance K. Paludan wrote in his book "On the birds of Afghanistan." "When we arrived at Bamian on September 6, 1949, the migration of M. flava beema was going on and until the last week of the month flocks of up to 100-200 birds occurred in the fields."

More striking are of course mig-

rating bee-eaters and at Kabul doubtless most impressive is the spring migration of the cranes.

Mostly birds which are flying during the day are such big ones. Commonly they fly a distance of 400 up to 800 Km. without any interruption. But then they are resting for days or weeks at a place, where they get a lot of feed. The greater part of the birds, especially singing-birds, migrate during the night. These small birds (generally they are not bigger than sparrows) are unable to go hungry a long time. They need the day for eating. It is easier for them, to lack sleep. So much astonishing is the ability of the Eastern Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica fulva) which undertakes non-stop flights of at least 2200 Km. (across the open sea).

Many birds in Northern and Central Eurasia start during autumn and migrate to Africa, India, Indonesia and during spring they travel back. The cuckoo, which, as is well known, has never seen its parents, is starting quite alone. Nevertheless it finds the correct route at his time! The longest known migratory journey is performed by the Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaca). Twice a year it travels a distance of over 17500 Km.—this means nearly a trip round the world.

In detail there is a lot of variants of bird migration. But why the birds are migrating? Coldness is likely not to be the reason, because many birds, for instance the magpie, resist it without much ado. Rather it is scarcity of feed

during winter, because real bird of passage eat first of all insects. But why some of them, for instance the swift (Apus) start in the middle of summer, when there is really enough feed for them? The best explanation for bird migration is likely to be the history of development. Accordingly to this status quo might be a remembrance to the direction of spreading of the species during former earth periods. In any case the often bizarre detours of many birds of passage thus are explained in the best manner.

From where we know these routes? Well, there were scientists who followed the birds by plane. But this is very expensive and may be done only in special cases. Most of our knowledge of the routes and winter quarters of the birds which migrate, we owe the method of ringing birds (or "banding" as it is called in the U.S.). At the beginning of the century a Danish teacher, Mr. Mortensen, initiated marking of starlings, storks and different species of wildfowl by foot-rings, stamped with a number. This method soon was used in many other countries of the world. Thus, at the beginning of this year, more than 2000 wagtails, mostly Motacilla flava, were ringed in Kerala (South India) by the Bombay Natural History Society. Mohammad Kassem has one of these birds recovered near Kabul. Should it really be the only ringed bird, which travelled through Afghanistan? I don't think so!

Have a look at a map of Eurasia.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Prefabricated

## Boats

What would you think of if somebody mentioned the word "boatbuilder"? No doubt you would get a picture in your mind: there's a man wearing a battered old yachting cap, there's the sound of sawing and hammering and the place is full of polished mahogany and teak. It's going to be a beautiful piece of craftsmanship. But it's going to take a long time—and in these days time is money and money is an expensive commodity. Except for the wealthy, those days have gone. Traditional building has become a luxury.

It's gone because the postwar years have brought what is nothing less than a revolution in the small craft industry. By small craft I don't mean these little sailing dinghies everybody talks about. I mean any craft up to 60 ft in length or 20 tons displacement or, shall we say, £10,000 in cost.

The new techniques began, as so many things do, during a state of war. That was when speed of production—and quality—meant so much. In Britain we developed the Mosquito fighter-bomber aircraft. It was made of layers of wood banded with the then very new resin glues. In its class it was the outstanding aircraft of the day. Then, in my own line, there were motor torpedo craft. They again proved the "stressed-skin" system of construction.

After the war I applied these same principles to small boats. These boats were what we now call "multi-chine craft". Now, one of our dear British customs seems to be the rejection of our own ideas until everybody else is using them. As luck would have it, there were Canadian, Australian and New Zealand yachtsmen about who were open-minded enough to accept these ideas, crazy as they may have sounded. Today, of course, with the great boom in yachting, 9 out of 10 craft use these new methods of construction.

Now, yachtsmen are not the only people who want to save money. Commerce and industry are now reaping the benefits of this pioneer work of the yachting fraternity. Supposing half-a-dozen cargo or passenger craft were needed for the Nile, the Ganges, the Zambezi—in fact anywhere you like, the traditional procedure would have been a complicated, lengthy and costly business.

Nowadays there is an alternative. A suitable "workboat" is selected from a standard range. The parts can be prefabricated immediately, crated and despatched to their destination for assembly. This degree of prefabrication cuts out the need for skilled boatbuilders. Local labour can be recruited on the spot to assemble the boats, with the help of step-by-step instructions. The employment of local labour is only one of the many sided benefits of this system.

To sum up, you can build anything from a river-water taxi to a seagoing trawler, easily, quickly and at a fraction of what it would cost by traditional methods. For 2000 years there had been no significant change in boatbuilding techniques. In less than 20 years these new methods and materials have revolutionized the industry. The cobwebs have gone... There is a New Look.





## ALABAMA NEGROES

(Contd. from page 1)

the Guard General Gov. Wallace said: "I shall return to Montgomery (State capital) to continue this fight on the legal questions involved."

Among those present as the Negroes registered was Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General who came from Washington to direct the desegregation drive, in accordance with Federal Court orders.

Gov. Wallace had won a round over Federal authority this morning, but it soon appeared that he couldn't win this bout.

Even as he barred the students, he was told sternly that they would be registered by nightfall and be in class Tuesday.

Alabama National Guardsmen, Federalized by President Kennedy and thus removed from Mr. Wallace's control, then were quickly put under orders to move toward the Campus.

In a bloodless confrontation Tuesday morning—a cold staring match and exchange of hard-bitten words between Gov. Wallace and a Federal official—the southern segregationist made the threshold stand he had promised in campaign oratory.

He waved a hand and refused to let the Negroes enroll for higher studies in the summer session, despite Court orders for their admission.

Six times, Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General from Washington, asked Gov. Wallace to "step aside peacefully" and "do your constitutional duty."

Gov. Wallace replied that he did "hereby denounce and forbid this illegal and unwarranted action by the Central Government."

He read a prepared statement saying:

"The unwelcome, unwanted, unwarranted and force-induced intrusion upon the Campus of the University of Alabama today of the might of Central Government offers frightful example the suppression of the rights, privileges and sovereignty of this State by officers of the Federal Government."

## Iran Government Defies Religious Leaders Warning

TEHRAN, Iran, June 12, (AP).—The Iranian Government Tuesday defied religious leaders accused of leading bloody riots last week by issuing 10 million ballots printed for the country's next election.

Eligible male voters in Iran total only about five and a half million, and the ballot printing Tuesday affirmed that women will be allowed to vote despite objections by religious leaders.

Elections are planned for late this summer.

Tanks and troops guarded Tehran as a general strike called against the Government to protest last week's bloodshed in putting down the riots—but the capital stayed completely calm.

Miles of closed shops however, with iron shutters, showed mute protest against the Government. The strike, which appeared to have little effect beyond the shop closings, was confined to the southern, poorer part of Tehran.

A small convoy of jeeps filled with demonstrators yelling "long live the Shah" and "down with the black reactionaries" drove through parts of the city, with a big portrait of the Shah on the leading car.

## Indonesia, Philippines And Malaya Agree To Join A Confederation

MANILA, June 12, (Reuter).—The Indonesian, Malayan and Philippine Foreign Ministers on Tuesday announced complete agreement on how to resolve problems on the proposed Malaysia Federation. The communique also said that the 3 Ministers agreed to accept the idea of a confederation "as a move of bringing together their countries into the closest association."

In their final communique, they said they had also agreed on how the problem of the Philippine claim to North Borneo "should be resolved justly and expeditiously."

They also exchanged views on current problems mutually affecting their countries in the field of economic, social and cultural co-operation.

They prepared recommendations to their Heads of State who would meet in Manila not later than the end of next month, the communique said.

### Washington's Reactions

According to DPA the United States is encouraged by the acceptance by Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaya of a proposal to form a confederation.

Asked to comment on the development on Tuesday U.S. State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said it "appears to be a welcome indication of the desire of these three friendly countries to work together to promote their common interest."

If there is to be harmony and cooperation in the area, it can only be achieved by common efforts among these three neighbors," he added.

The Malay Confederation would be distinct from the Federation of Malaysia, scheduled to come into being August 31 through a Union of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei. Malaysia would be one of the three components of the Malay Confederation.

The Manila communique did

not give details of the proposed Confederation. Press reports indicated it would probably be a loose grouping of the independent States like the organization of American States (OAS). Each member of the Confederation presumably would retain its sovereignty and government but consult from time to time with the other members on mutual problems.

### A Sensational Finding

(Contd. from page 3)

Asia showing routes of bird migration and you'll see, what important position Afghanistan has. Regarded not only historically but also ornithologically it is a country of passage. That white stork (Ciconia ciconia), which flew the 5800 Km. from Braunschweig (W Germany) to Bikaner (Rajasthan, India) may have taken its route via Afghanistan, too.

But conjectures are not sufficient; exact information is necessary! From Afghanistan recoveries of ringed birds scarcely became known. Just for that reason the finding of Mohammad Kassem is so sensational. Now his schoolfellows, too, enthusiastically look out for ringed birds. But the number of observers still is much too small. Therefore I apply to all honoured readers with the urgent request: please pay attention—especially during autumn and spring—to ringed birds in Afghanistan!

## 15 Years Expulsion Term Asked For 2 Israeli Spies

BASEL, Switzerland, June 12, (AP).—Swiss Prosecutor Hans Wieland Tuesday asked for 15 years' expulsion from Switzerland of two Israeli agents charged with making threats against Dr. Paul Goercke, a German scientist developing missiles for the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Wieland admitted "exceptionally extenuating circumstances" for one of the pair, and Israeli Government official Josef Bengal, asked the Court for a suspended sentence of three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Wieland said Mr. Bengal clearly acted "under severe moral pressure because of the activities of German scientists in U.A.R. which cause genuine concern in Israel and throughout the world."

He demanded 100 days' suspended imprisonment and a 1,000 franc fine for former German Army Captain Otto Joklik whom he described as "merely an accomplice."

The Court will announce its verdict and sentence after pleas by Defence Counsel Wednesday.

The mild tone of Mr. Wieland's speech and the light sentences he demanded surprised many of the spectators. The maximum sentence for illegal activities on behalf of a foreign state is 20 years' imprisonment.

None of the prosecution witnesses had corroborated a statement by Dr. Goercke's daughter Heidi that Joklik and Bengal threatened that her father would be killed unless he abandoned his work.

PERWAN, June 12.—The foundation stone of the new primary school for boys at Pachaghan village in Nijral District was laid by the local revenue officer on Monday.

The 4 acre land and funds for the school-building have been donated by the villagers themselves.

## At The Cinema

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD** starring: Malin Nicol.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 12.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghanis**

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## GHAZNI EMPLOYMENT MARKET TO BE STUDIED

GHAZNI, June 12.—A team from the Ministry of Planning, accompanied by Mr. Sharma, Expert on manpower arrived in Ghazni on Sunday to compile statistics and study the employment market.

At a meeting held in the Chief Commissioner's office the same afternoon, Mr. Sharma and Mr. Abdul Ghafour, Director of Manpower in the Ministry of Planning explained the purpose of these statistics and the correct way in which the forms provided for this purpose were to be filled in.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Roshandil, the Chief Commissioner of Ghazni Province, and Chiefs of various departments. The team then left for Kandahar on a similar mission.

KABUL, June 12.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz the acting Minister of Agriculture together with a team of technicians left Kabul for Jelalabad yesterday.

They will survey agricultural lands in the Nangarhar canal area and also Experimental Farms in Nangarhar Province.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

KADS Presents:  
"Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20. JUNE 13 BLACK TIC.

### FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-story house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartwalli. All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 22745.

## At The International Club DANCE

BENEATH THE STARS  
THURSDAY JUNE 13TH AT 8-30 P.M.

## AEROFLLOT FARES IN AFGHANI

(SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963